



United States Department of Agriculture

A Modern Approach To Estimating Ungulate Carrying Capacity

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Enterprise Program*



*Acknowledgements:
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Forest Service

3/2/22

What is an ungulate anyway?



What is an ungulate anyway?



- Hooved critters...
- Ungulates we are concerned about for this talk are herbivores and are **ruminants** (4 chambers of stomach)
- Like cattle, elk, deer, sheep, wild and domestic sheep etc.



Carrying Capacity?



- Not really carrying capacity:
- What I mean by this in this talk is:
 - “How much forage is available for ungulates in a given area”?
 - Not worried about **predators, disease, politics** etc... just capacity of land



Who cares?



- A large part of public policy and administration
 - Wild Horse and Burro Act 1971
 - Public Rangelands Improvement Act
 - Taylor Grazing Act 1934, etc...
- Managers keep close watch on these things
- Don't want to create unhealthy rangeland situations
- It's a big part of Allotment Management Plans and the like...



Who cares?



- It's a real juggling act
- So many things to consider...
 - Wildlife use?
 - Rest or recovery?
 - Wildfire concerns....what happens after fire?



Our Approach



- Stems from older but familiar work:
 - Holecheck 1988
- What are the basic elements of a capacity model for ungulates?
 - Vegetation type
 - Phenology
 - Palatability & structure
 - Regrowth potential
 - Annual production
 - Slope
 - Distance from water
 - Others not addressed here



Our Approach



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Our Approach: Palatability

Creosote bush??



Our Approach: Palatability

Creosote bush??



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Creosote bush??



Our Approach: Palatability

Creosote bush??



Our Approach: Palatability

Rabbit brush?



Our Approach: Palatability

Catclaw acacia?



Mountain mahogany?



Criollo



Our Approach: Palatability

Curly mesquite / Aristida spp.?



Angus



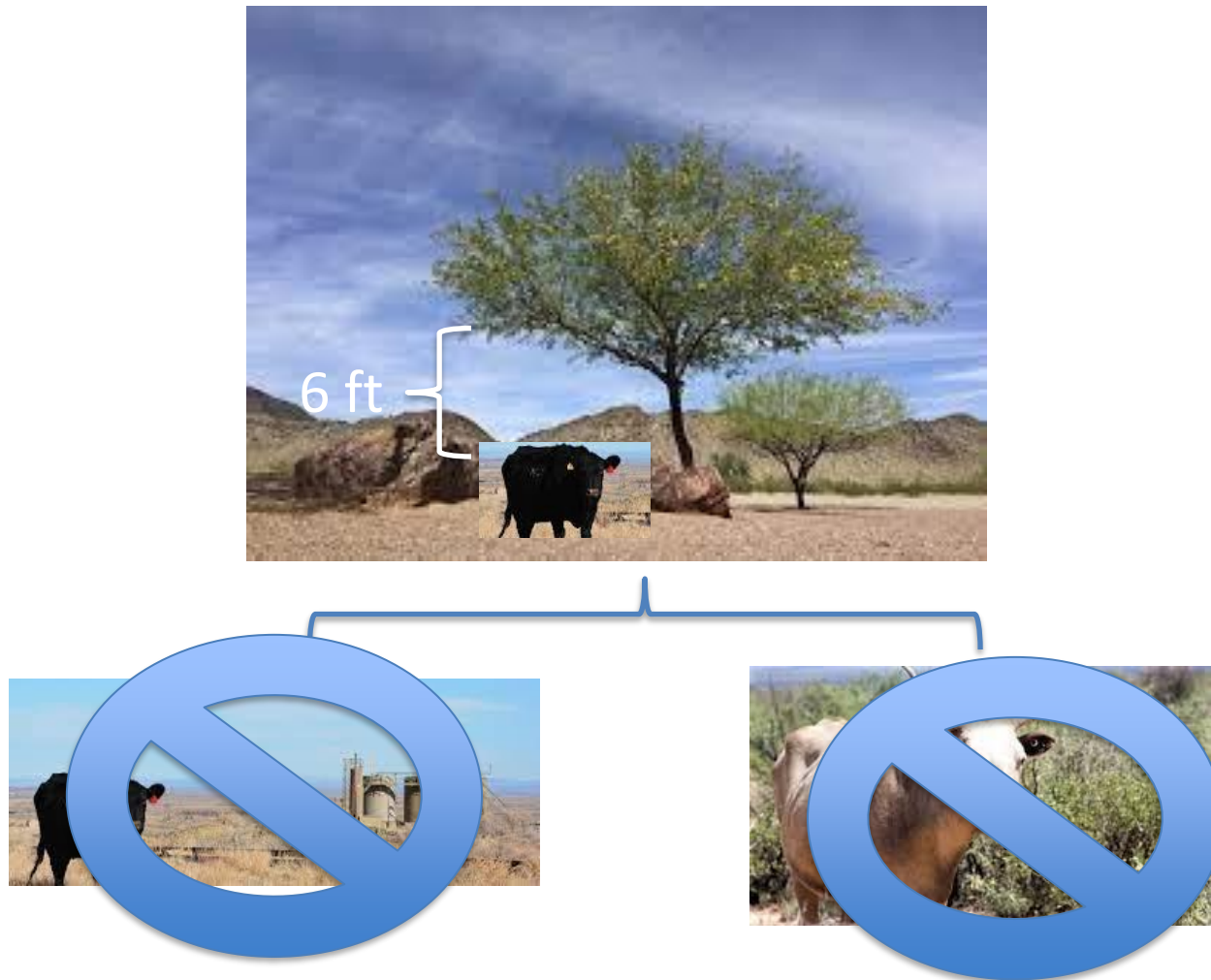
Criollo



Our Approach: Vegetation Structure



Our Approach: Vegetation Structure



Our Approach: Vegetation Structure



Our Approach: Vegetation Structure



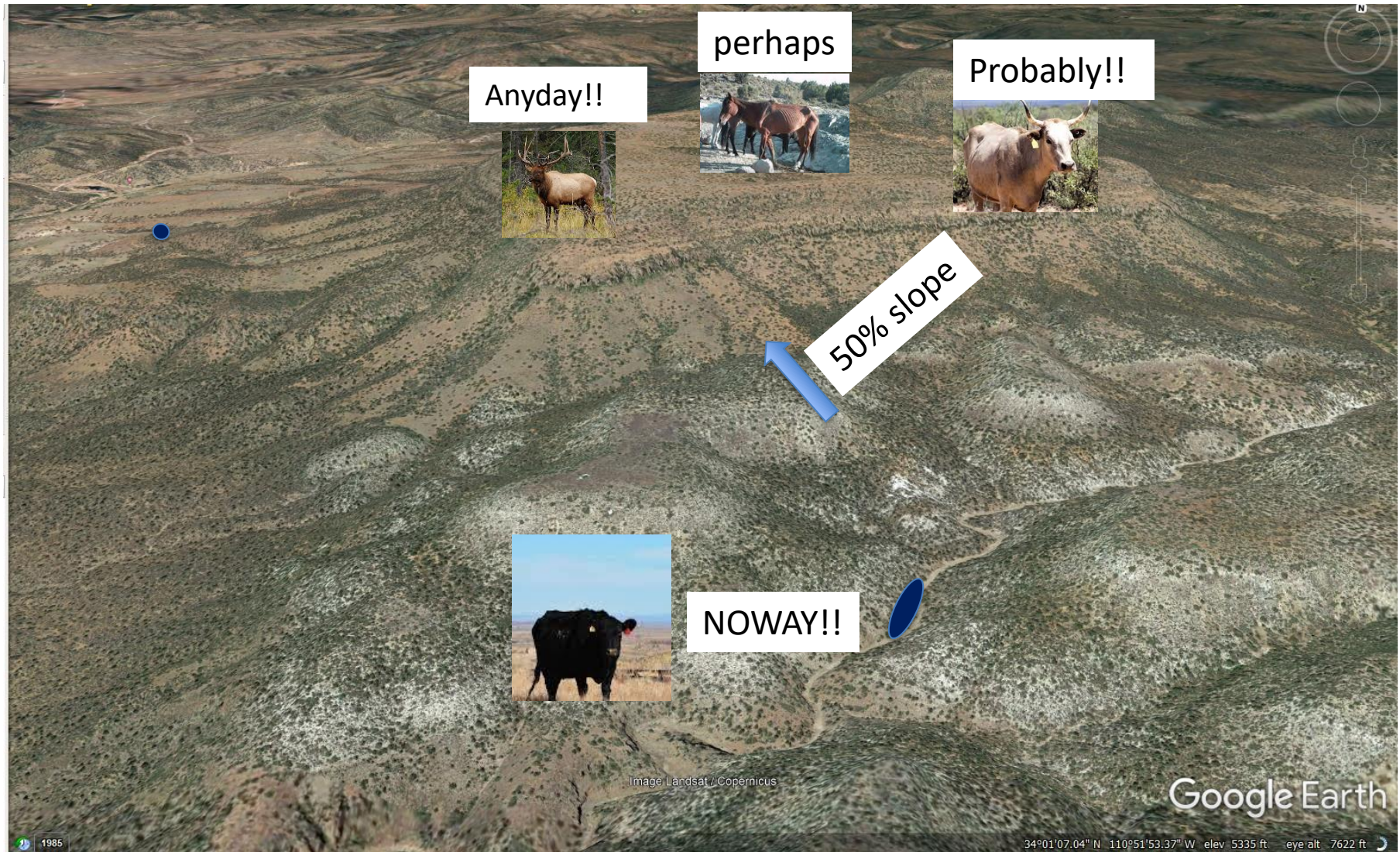
Our Approach: Slope? Water?



Our Approach: Slope? Water?



Our Approach: Slope?



Our Approach: Annual production (Forage)



Our Approach: Annual production (Forage)



What makes it modern?



- At the cutting edge of data and processing:

- RPMS
- RAP
- Consistent and often high-resolution vegetation type data (e.g. **INREV, VCMQ, VMAP, CALVEG**)
- Water points etc.
- Cadastral

} Long term
vegetation trends

- Much easier to ask “what if” questions

- Our processing unique
 - Interact the factors (slope, water, veg etc..)



Lets put it all together: Case Study



- Region 5: Wild Horse and Burro AML Assessment



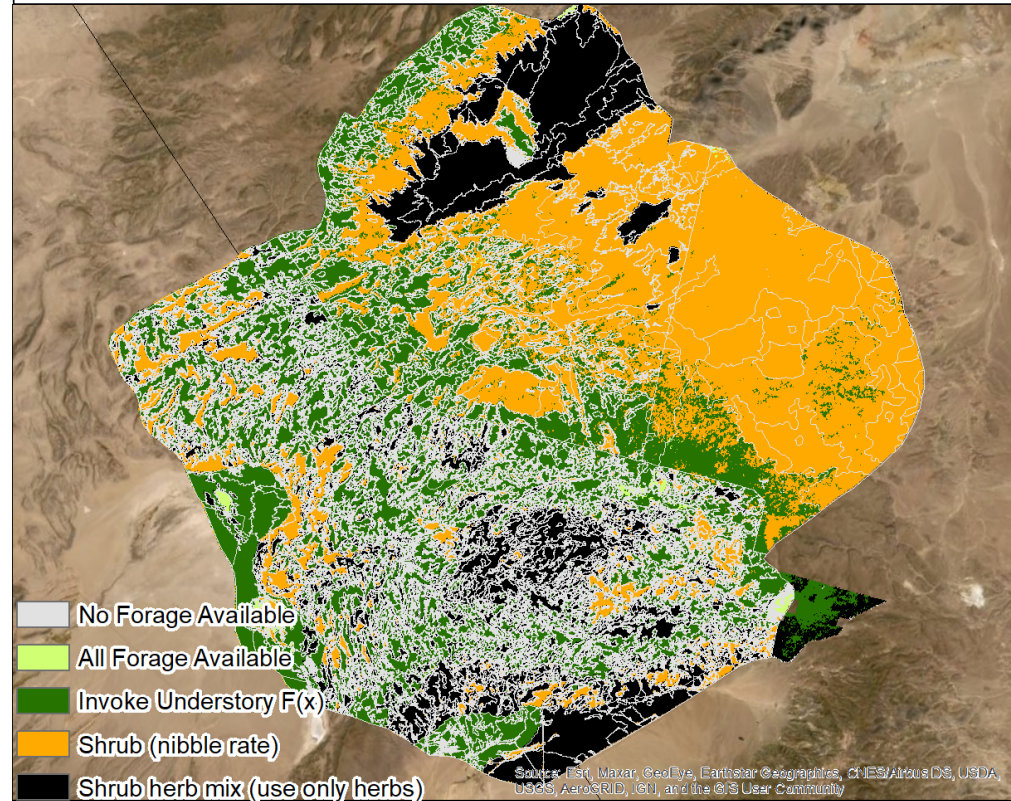
Main Assumptions



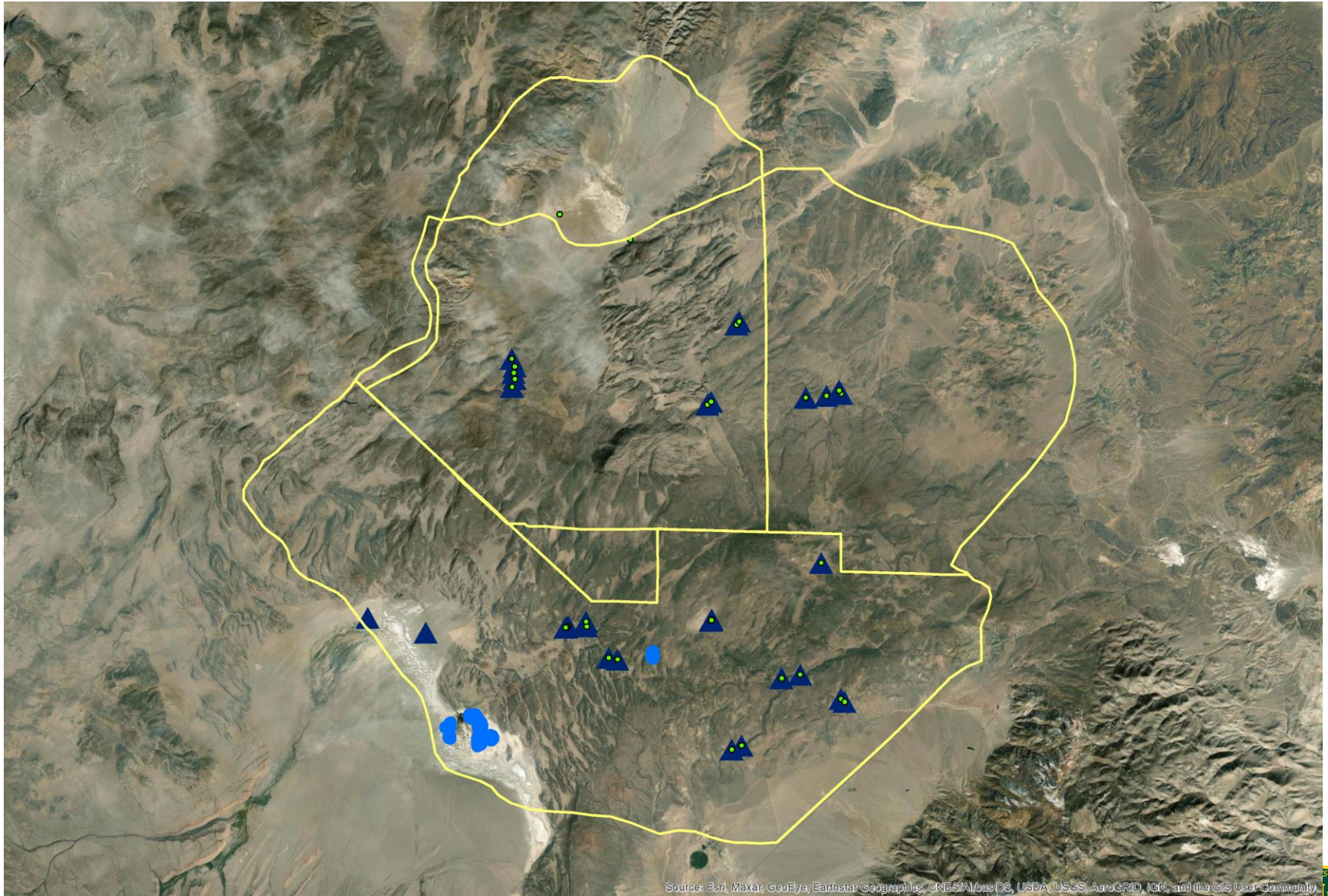
- Accept 30% Utilization
- Horses go a maximum of 5 miles from water
- Horses forage on slopes $\leq 45\%$
- Horses assumed to require 1.2 AUM forage
 - $(780 * 1.2 * 12 = 10,296 \text{ pounds of forage per year})$
- Horses use $\leq 2\%$ of shrubs in their diet
 - Preferences change with experience but not with these shrubs (Artr, Chna, etc)
- Must allow for 2977 AUM of forage for cattle grazing:
 - $(2977 * 780 \text{ pounds per month} * 12 \text{ months} = 2,322,060 \text{ pounds})$



Region 5: WHB AML Assessment



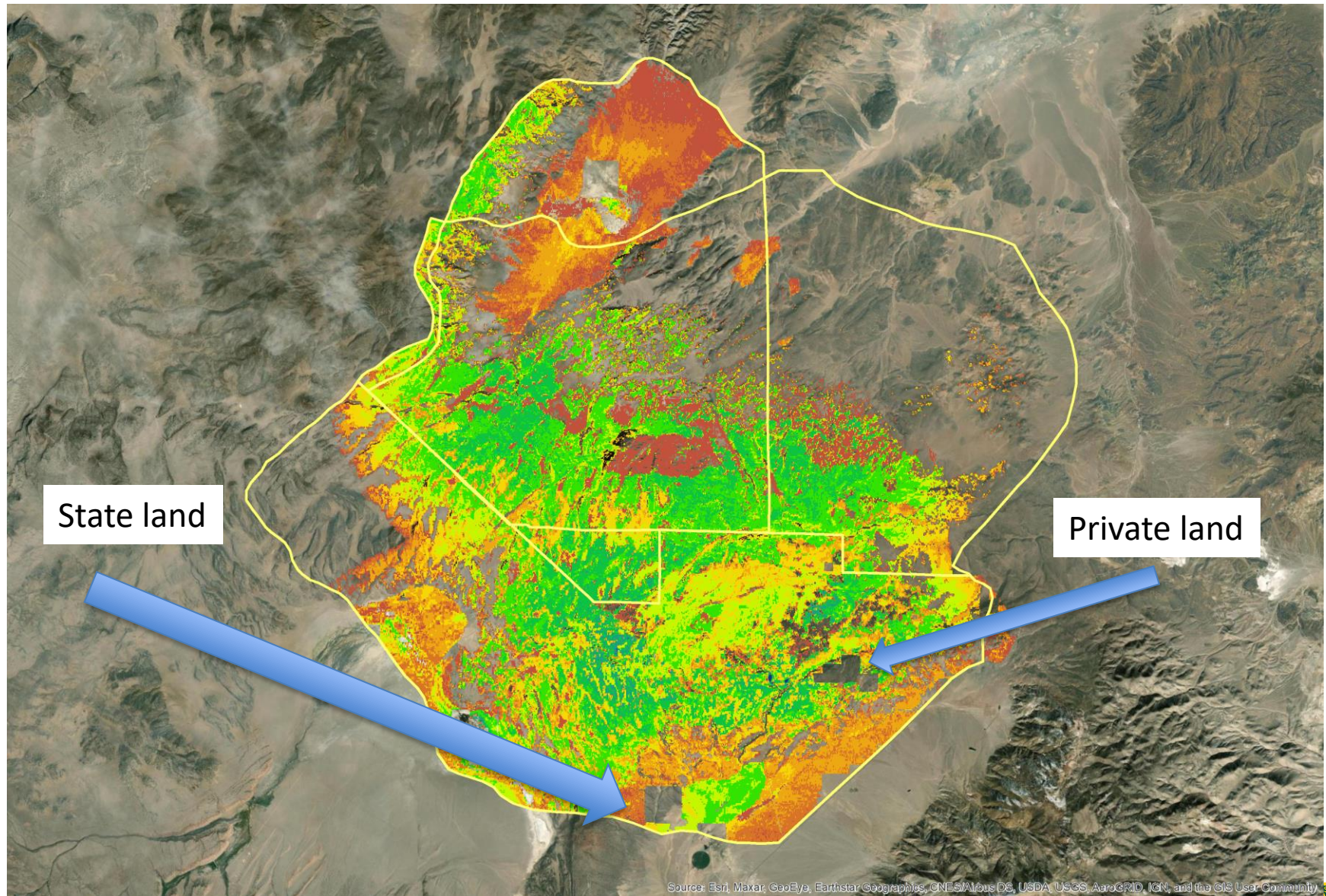
Region 5: WHB AML Assessment



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Region 5: Wild horse + Burro Act... Federal Lands Only!!!



Region 5: WHB AML Assessment

Terrain Correction
Example for Summer Water

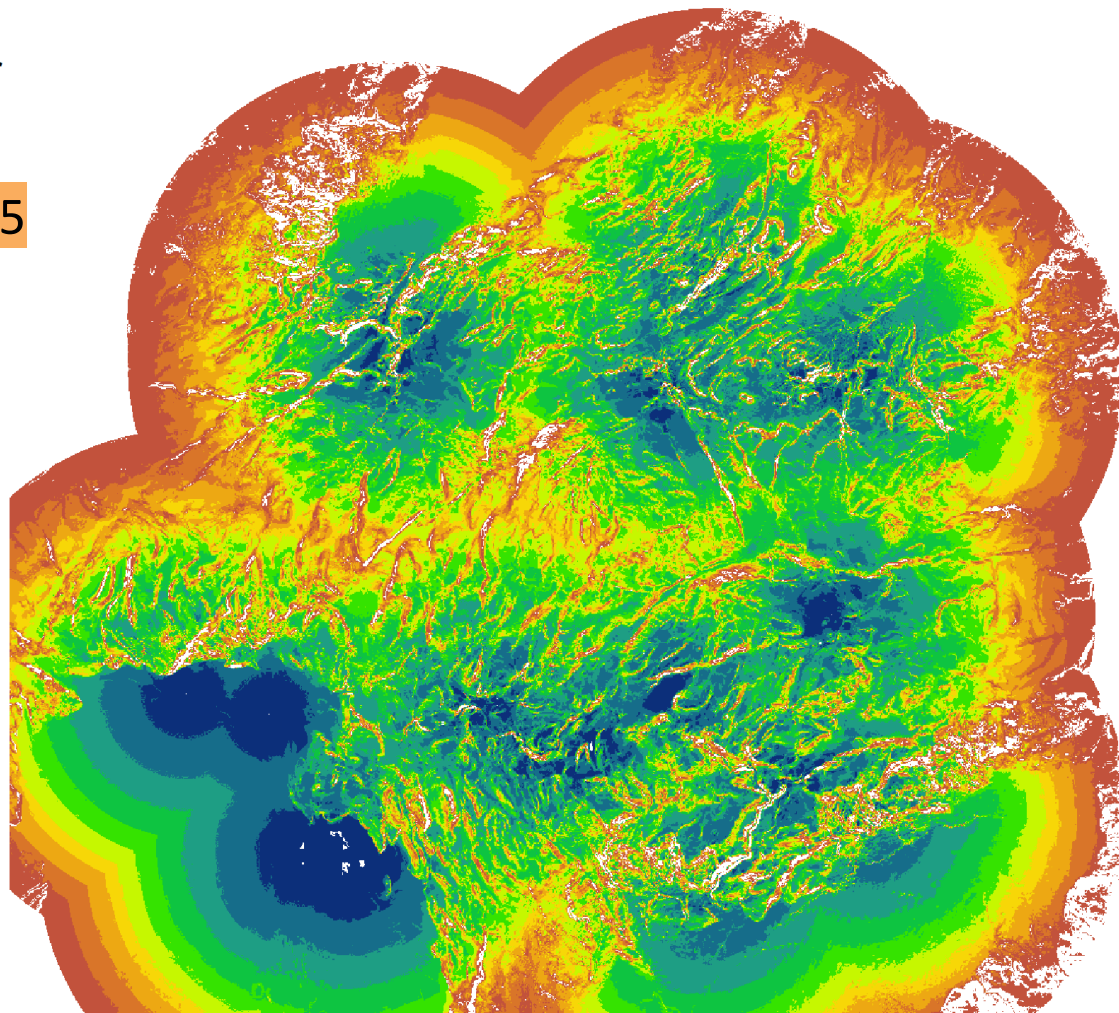
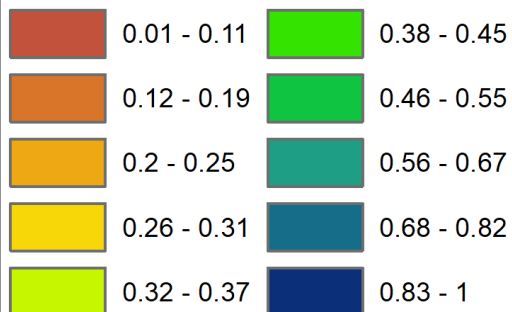
Factors interact:

2.5 miles from water = 0.5

22.5% slope = 0.5

Terrain correction = **0.25**

Forage
correction factor

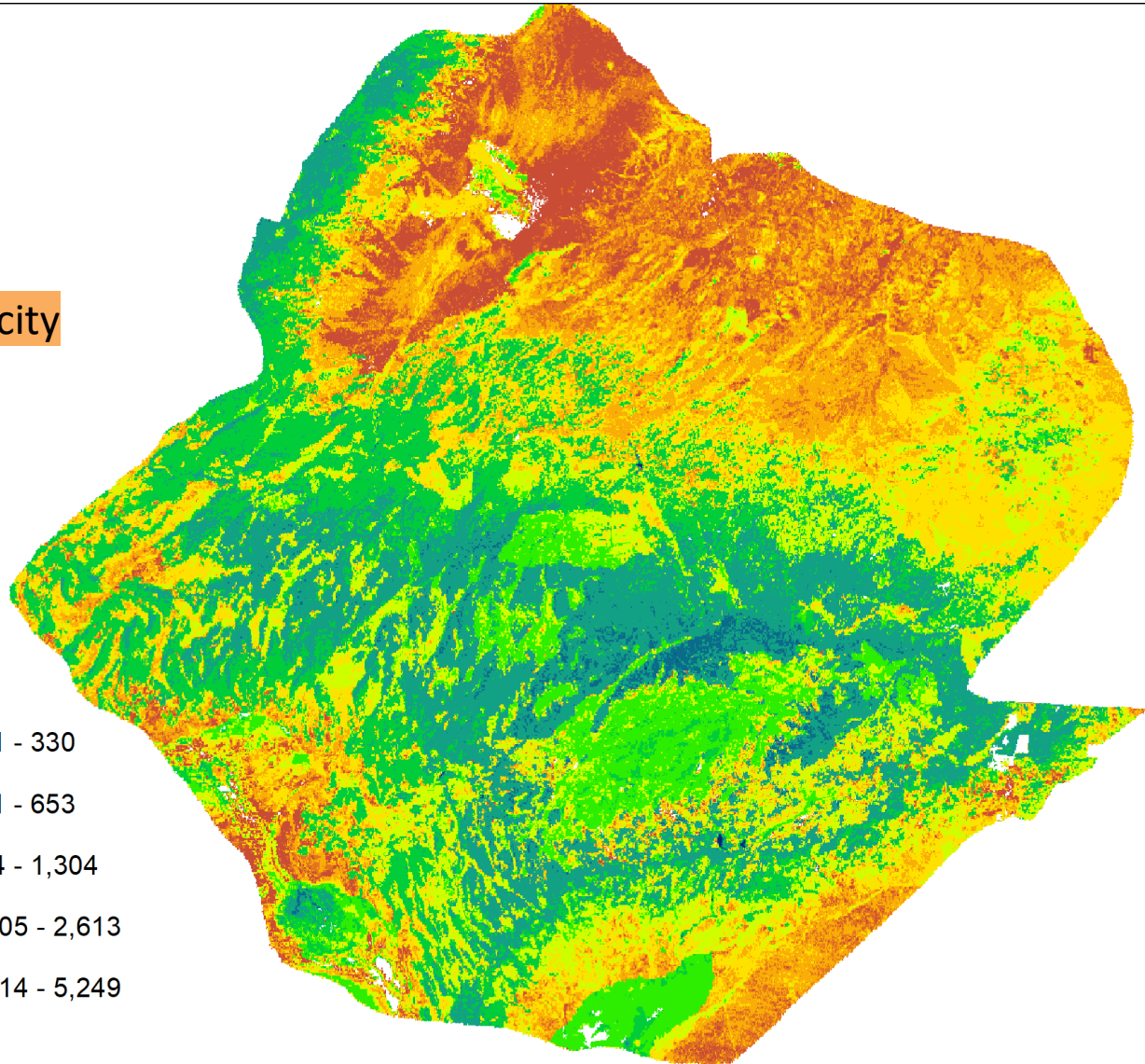
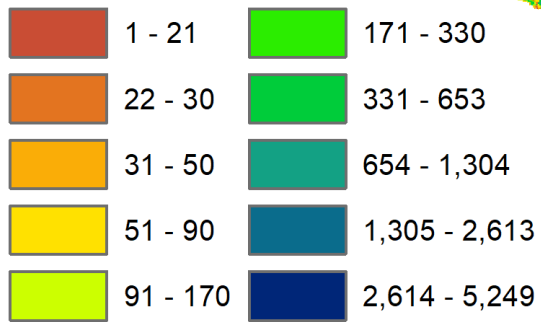


Region 5: Without terrain correction?

Non Terrain
corrected biomass

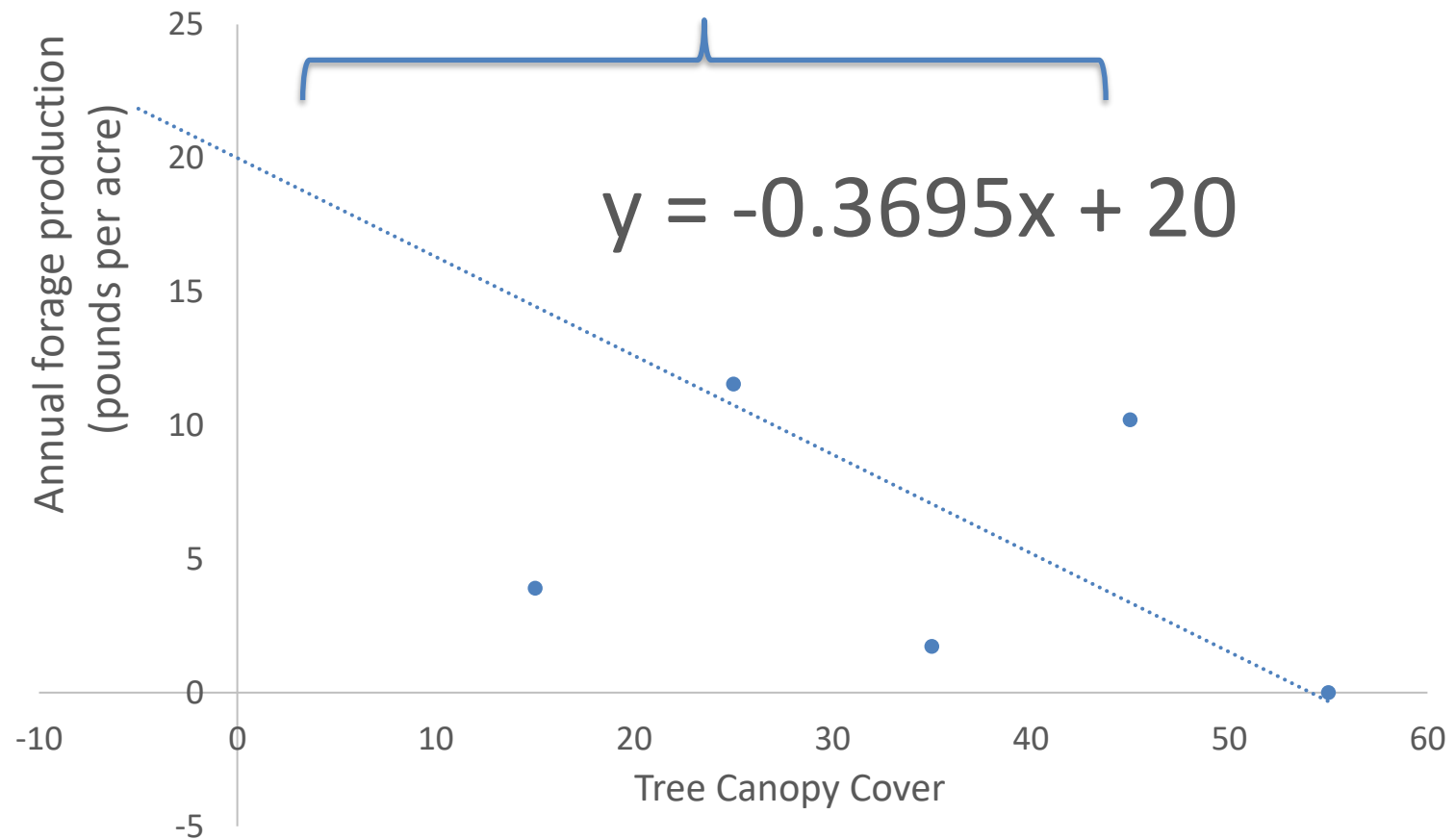
~ 1600 horses
estimates at capacity

Pounds per acre



What about forage under trees?

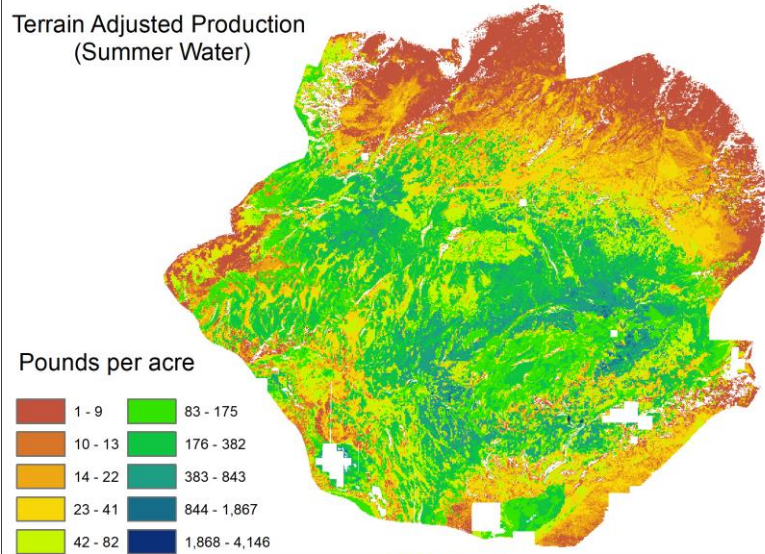
Site	Graminoid	Forb	Subshrub	Shrub	Forage_herb	Forage_herb_Subshrub	VegType	Tree Canopy Cover
MPWHT T49	5.85	1.175	6.25	282	7.025	13.275	PIMO/ARTRW8/PUTR2	Low-Mod
MPWHT T48	3.9	0	0	0	3.9	3.9	PIMO/ARTRW8/PUTR/EPVI	Moderate
MPWHT T46	0	0	0	6	0	0	PIMO/ARTRW8/PUTR2/EPVI	Mod-High
MPWHT T42	0	0	1.25	18	0	1.25	PIMO/ARTRW8	Moderate



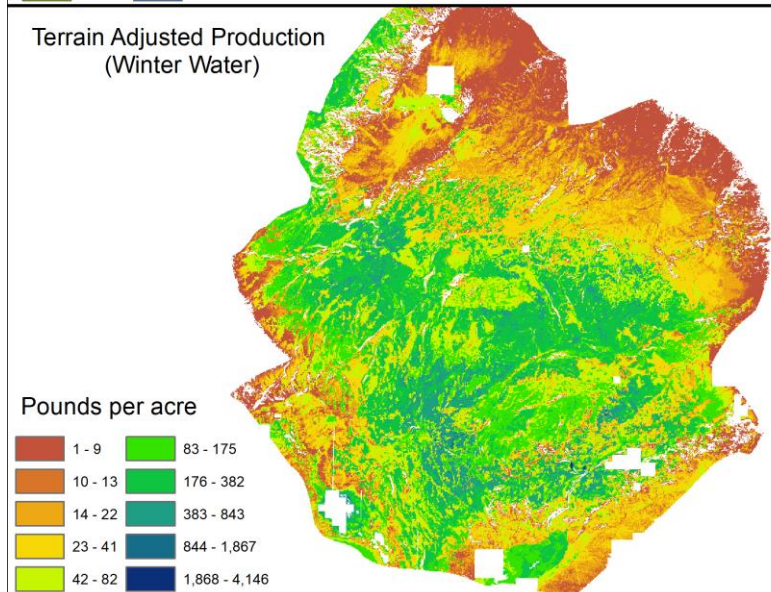
Region 5: With terrain correction

Scenario	Winter Water	Summer Water	Average
Above average year	360	416	388
Average Year	246	288	267
Below Average Year	132	160	146

Terrain Adjusted Production
(Summer Water)



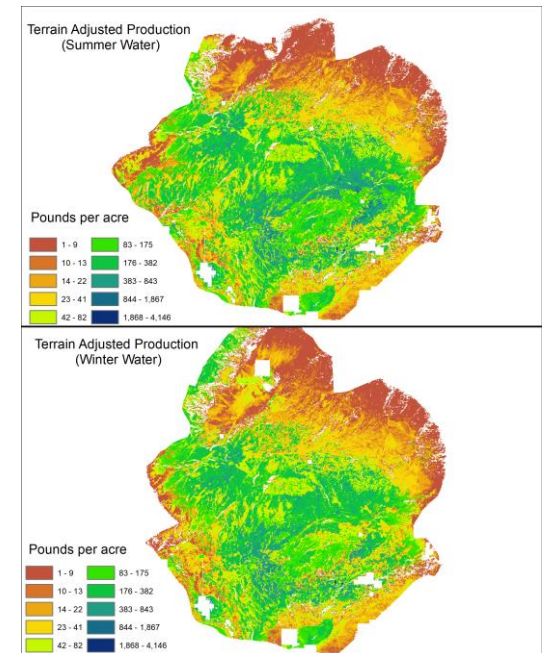
Terrain Adjusted Production
(Winter Water)



Region 5: How did we get here?

- Total terrain corrected forage (Summer forage) = 12,215,214 lbs, BUT...
- Account for cattle: 12,215,214 lbs - 2,322,060 lbs = 9,893,154 pounds (avg.)
- Horses require: 10296 lbs / year
- So $9,893,154 / 10,296 = 961$ horses per year BUT...
- Only expect 30% use so: $961 * 0.3 = 288$ horses
- Case of shrubs:
 - 200 lbs per acre * terrain factor 0.5 = 100
 - But horses only eating 2% in model so: $0.02 * 100 = 2$ lbs
 - Story about shrubs

This stuff works!!



Region 5: MODERN BECAUSE...

- Herb, shrub, tree cover from Rangeland Analysis Platform
- Productivity from Rangeland Production Monitoring Service (RPMS) Reeves et al. 2020.
- Cadastral from PADUS
- Plot data from Region 4: Understory function
- VCMQ: R4 high resolution vegetation type
- Calveg: California high res. Vegetation dataset
- Water from the R5 and R4 and BLM
- Approach allows virtually unlimited “what if questions”

All together with assumptions of herbivory and animal behavior!!

This is our third case study: It works!

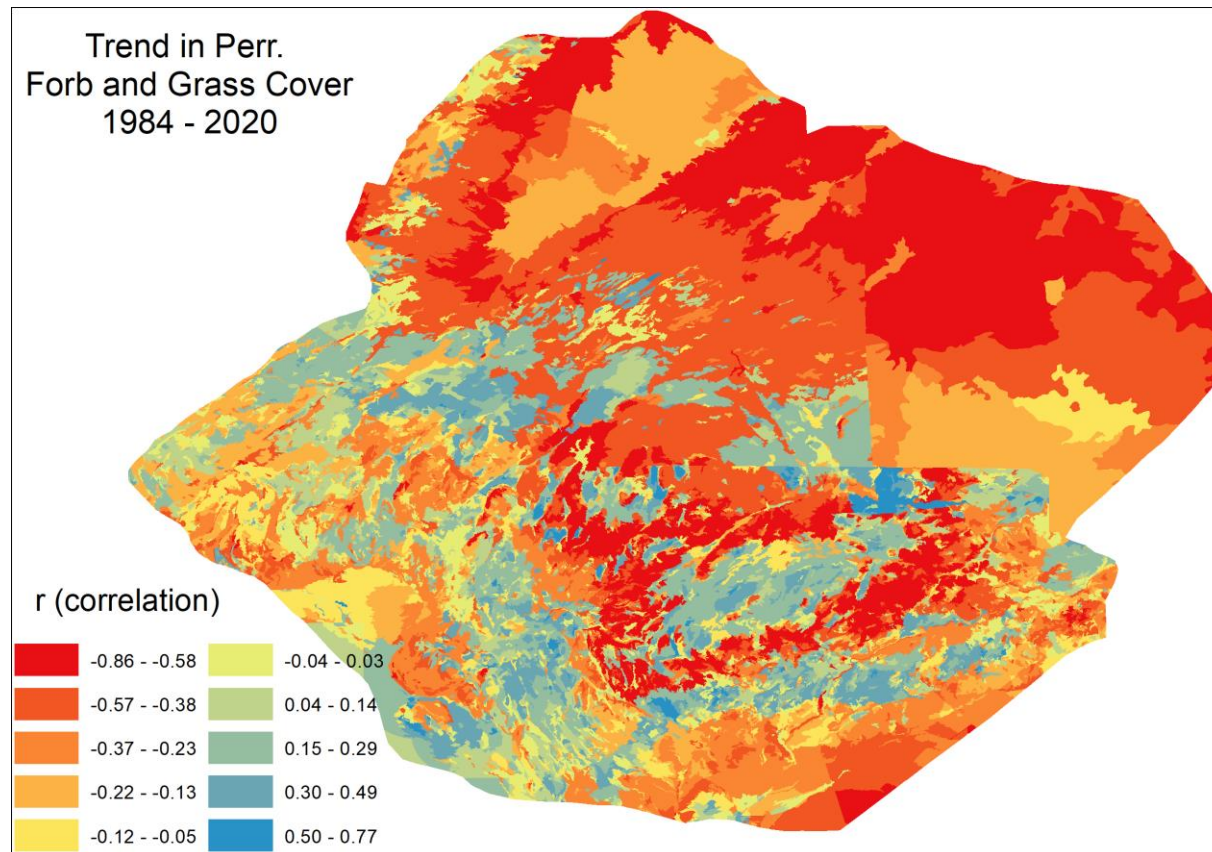


Region 5: Conclusion

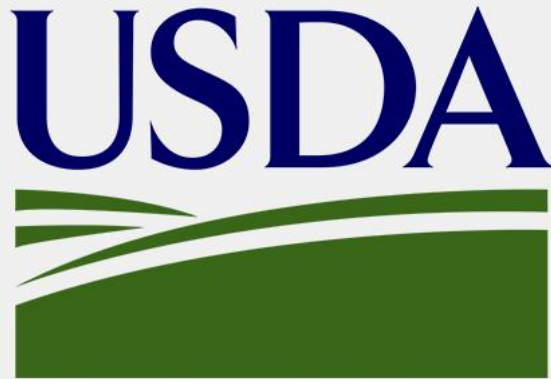
Scenario	Winter Water	Summer Water	Average
Above average year	360	416	388
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Currently: ~
200 horses

Preliminary
Conclusion:
At AML



Thank You



- To get become a project partner contact me!
 - *NEPA*
 - *Planning*
 - *Allotment management*
- Ramping up in R3 quite a bit

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